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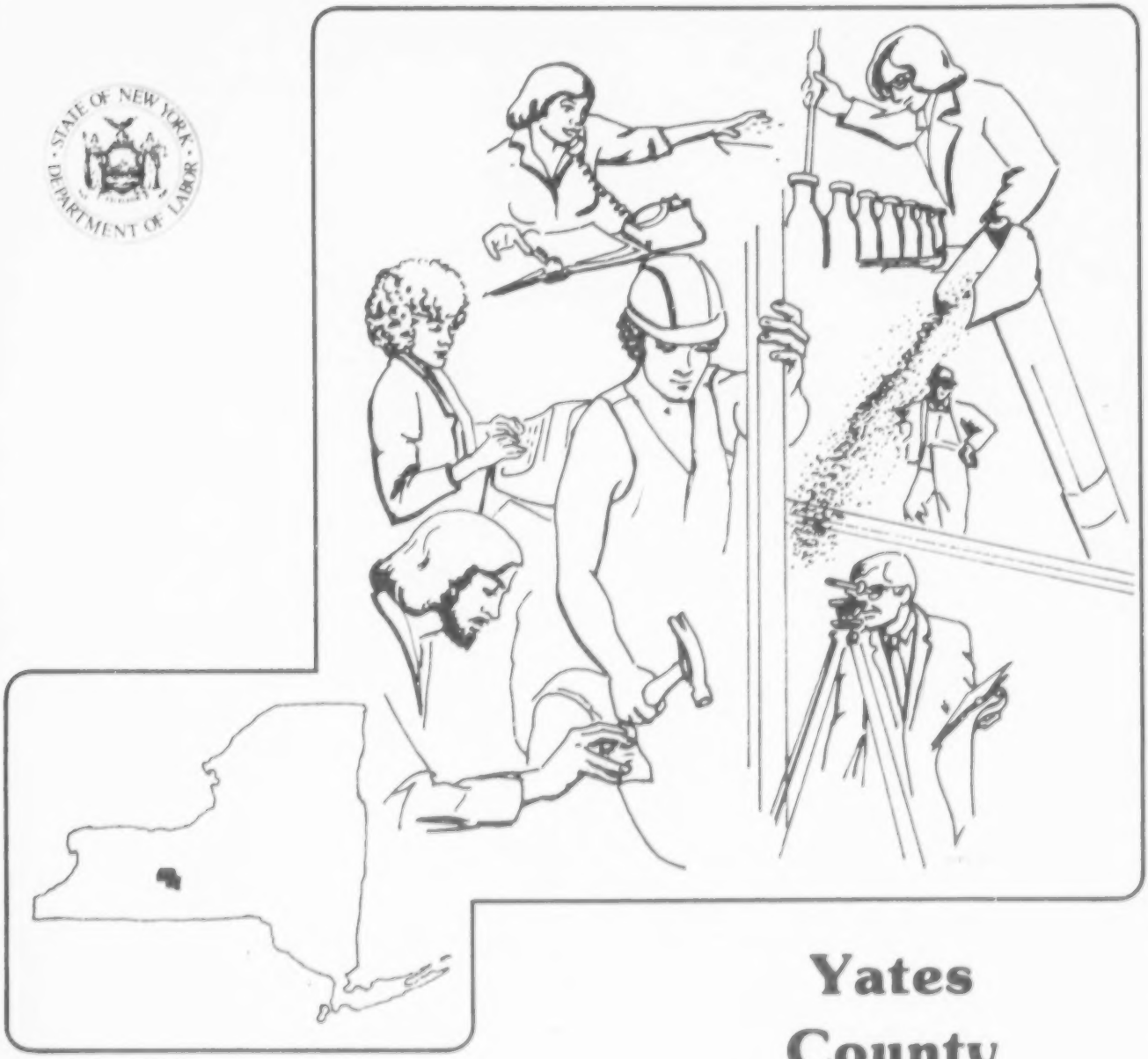
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Yates County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Yates County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
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Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 15, Fiscal Year 1985

Summer 1985

This report was prepared by William Ramage and Allan Biedeck with the assistance of Ramona Cerretti and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David Nyhan, Principal Economist.

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Preface

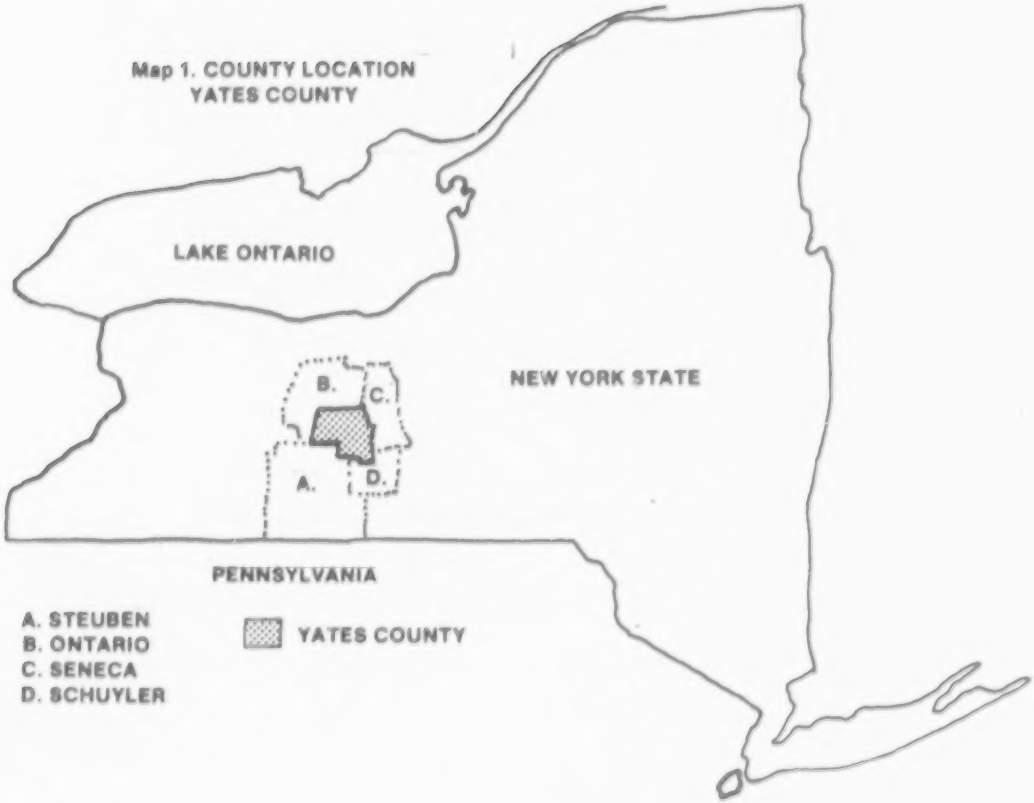
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Yates County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York and is bounded by Canandaigua Lake to the west and Seneca Lake to the east. Penn Yan--the county's commercial and population center is located at the northern tip of Keuka Lake. Yates County and its surrounding counties are shown on Map 1.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
YATES COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

Highways - Yates County's roads generally lead to Penn Yan. There are six highways that comprise the major network in Yates County. There are routes 14, 14A, 54, 54A, 245, and 364.

Rail - Freight service is available from Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and its lines are shown on Map 2.

Air Transportation - One small airport is shown on Map 2 denoted by a triangle. This facility serves small private aircraft.

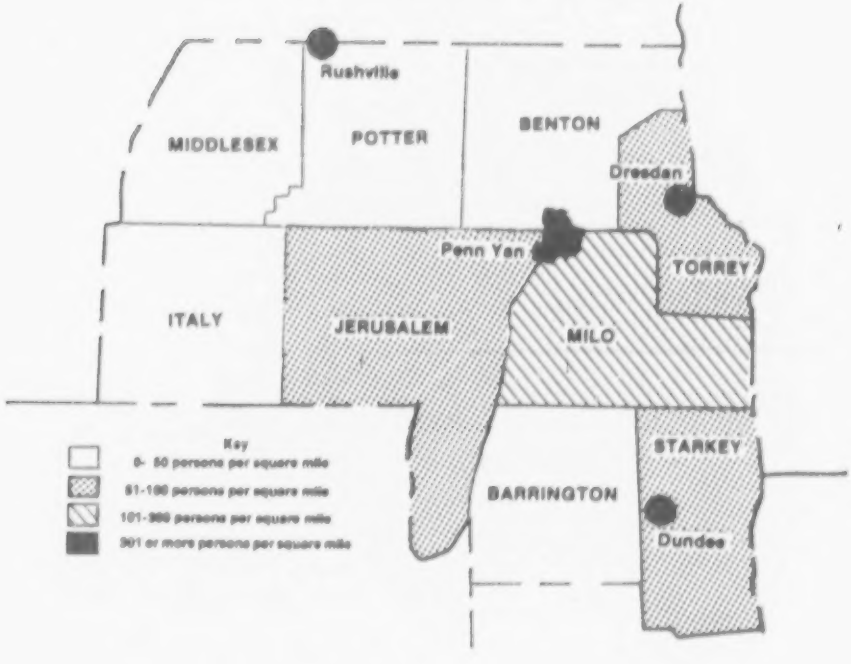
Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
YATES COUNTY
1984

II. POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Population Densities: 1980

The final population count released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census shows on April 1, 1980, Yates County had a population of 21,459. The county's population averaged 63.3 people per square mile--well below the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile. Population densities of the towns in Yates County ranged from a high of 174.4 persons per square mile in the Town of Milo to a low of 23.6 persons per square mile in the town of Italy. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of the towns of Yates County.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION YATES COUNTY 1980



Population Changes: 1900-1980

Tables 1 and 2 show the countywide and statewide population growth from 1900 to 1980. Yates County's growth rate (+5.6 percent) was far below New York State's rate (+141.6 percent), as the county's population rose by only 1,141 over the past 80 years.

Table 1. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Yates County
1900	7,268,894	20,318
1910	9,113,614	18,642
1920	10,385,227	16,641
1930	12,588,066	16,848
1940	13,479,142	16,381
1950	14,830,192	17,615
1960	16,782,304	18,614
1970	18,241,391	19,831
1980	17,558,072	21,459

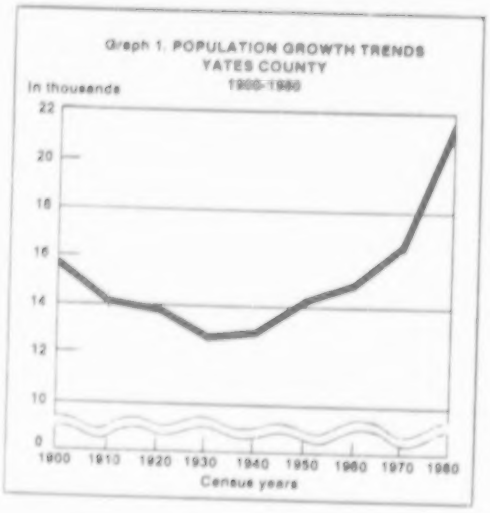
SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual-1969, 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York Department of State.

Table 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Yates County
1900-1980	141.6	5.6
1900-1910	25.4	- 8.2
1910-1920	14.0	-10.7
1920-1930	21.2	1.2
1930-1940	7.1	- 2.8
1940-1950	10.0	7.5
1950-1960	13.2	5.7
1960-1970	8.7	6.5
1970-1980	- 3.7	8.2

Population Changes: 1950-1980

While the population of Yates County, as a whole, grew 21.8 percent from 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of change. For example, the town of Italy grew 109.5 percent compared with Milo Town which grew only 2.4 percent. Tables 3 and 4 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.



Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION YATES COUNTY 1950-1980

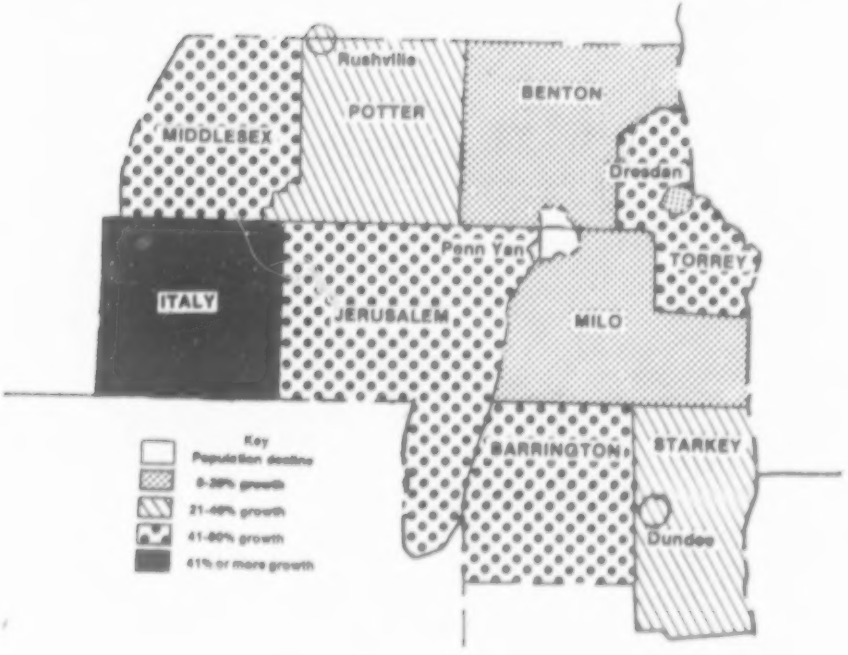
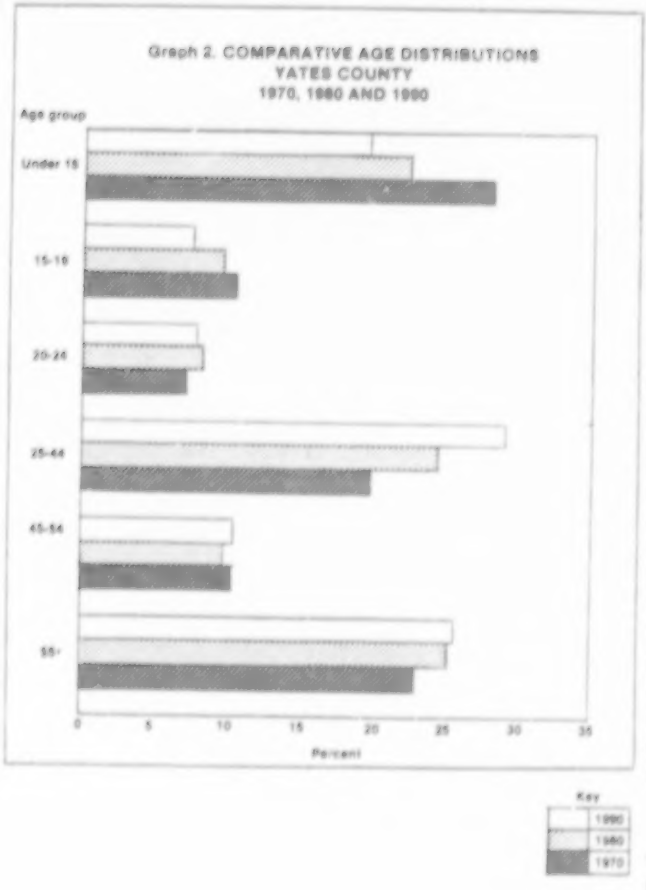


Table 3. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
YATES COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Yates County	17,615	18,614	19,831	21,459
Villages				
Dresden Village	373	437	450	378
Dundee Village	1,165	1,468	1,539	1,556
Penn Yan Village	5,481	5,770	5,293	5,242
Rushville Village (part)	324	306	374	400
Towns				
Barrington Town	771	754	929	1,091
Benton Town	1,866	2,093	2,159	1,981
Penn Yan Village (part)	384	351	335	410
Italy Town	455	428	532	953
Jerusalem Town	2,732	2,847	3,581	3,908
Penn Yan Village (part)	7	87	17	53
Middlesex Town	765	817	925	1,127
Milo Town	6,576	6,965	6,654	6,732
Penn Yan Village (part)	5,090	5,332	4,941	4,779
Potter Town	1,157	1,106	1,082	1,436
Rushville Village (part)	324	306	374	400
Starkey Town	2,345	2,597	2,783	2,868
Dundee Village	1,165	1,468	1,539	1,556
Torrey Town	948	1,007	1,186	1,363
Dresden Village	373	437	450	378

Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
YATES COUNTY
1950-1980

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Yates County	5.7	6.5	8.2	21.8
Villages				
Dresden Village	17.2	3.0	-16.0	1.3
Dundee Village	26.0	4.8	1.1	33.6
Penn Yan Village	5.3	- 8.3	- 1.0	- 4.4
Rushville Village (part)	- 5.6	22.2	7.0	23.5
Towns				
Barrington Town	- 2.2	23.2	17.4	41.5
Benton Town	12.2	3.2	- 8.2	6.2
Penn Yan Village (part)	- 8.6	- 4.6	22.4	6.8
Italy Town	- 5.9	24.3	79.1	109.5
Jerusalem Town	4.2	25.8	9.1	43.0
Penn Yan Village (part)	1,142.9	-80.5	211.8	657.1
Middlesex Town	6.8	13.2	21.8	47.3
Milo Town	5.9	- 4.5	1.2	2.4
Penn Yan Village (part)	4.8	- 7.3	- 3.3	- 6.1
Potter Town	- 4.4	- 2.2	32.7	24.1
Rushville Village (part)	- 5.6	22.2	7.0	23.5
Starkey Town	10.7	7.2	3.1	22.3
Dundee Village	26.0	4.8	1.1	33.6
Torrey Town	6.2	17.8	14.9	43.8
Dresden Village	17.2	3.0	-16.0	1.3



Population Characteristics

Age and sex. Consistent with the state and national trends, Yates County's population aged during the decade of the 1970's. The county's median age increased from 28.7 years in 1970 to 31.8 years in 1980 compared with the state's increase from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth, under 15 years old, accounted for 28.0 percent of the county population in 1970 and dipped 5.6 percentage points to 22.4 percent of the county total in 1980. The 15-19 and 45-54 year age groups also fell slightly as a percentage of the total population. The largest increase occurred in the 25-44 age group--the "baby boomers." The aging of the baby boom generation should create dramatic changes in the nature of our labor force which is examined in the next section of this report.

From 1980 to 1990, four of the six age groups plotted on Graph 2 are expected to follow the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. The under 15 and 15-19 age groups will continue to contract, while the 25-44 age group (the "baby boomers") and the 55+ group will continue to grow.

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Yates County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Yates County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
YATES COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,459	100.0	10,134	100.0	11,325	100.0
Under 15 years	4,800	22.4	2,429	24.0	2,371	20.9
15-19 years	2,110	9.8	956	9.4	1,154	10.2
20-24 years	1,690	7.9	728	7.2	962	8.5
25-44 years	5,287	24.6	2,643	26.1	2,644	23.3
45-54 years	2,122	9.9	1,027	10.1	1,095	9.7
55 and older	5,450	25.4	2,351	23.2	3,099	27.4
Median age (years)						
County	31.8	-	31.2	-	32.4	-
State	31.8	-	30.3	-	33.2	-
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County	-	100.0	-	47.2	-	52.8
State	-	100.0	-	47.5	-	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Table 6 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Yates County by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 6. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
YATES COUNTY
1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		Under 5 years	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	21,459	1,396	4,621	12,176	3,266
White	21,228	1,378	4,554	12,059	3,237
Black	130	10	37	63	20
Other	101	8	30	54	9
Hispanic	115	13	35	63	4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B-34, Table 45.

Race. In 1980, Yates County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.1 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and 0.3 percent "other races." In addition, 0.5 percent of Yates County residents are Hispanic. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Seneca County and its subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
YATES COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Race						
	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic
Yates County	21,459	21,228	130	20	26	55	115
Barrington Town	1,091	1,078	8	2	--	3	15
Benton Town	1,981	1,965	15	1	--	--	4
Penn Yan Village-part	410	409	--	1	--	--	3
Italy Town	953	950	--	--	1	2	8
Jerusalem Town	1,908	1,868	20	3	6	11	14
Penn Yan Village-part	53	53	--	--	--	--	--
Middlesex Town	1,127	1,125	--	1	--	1	1
Milo Town	6,732	6,655	37	8	13	19	25
Penn Yan Village-part	4,779	4,716	35	4	12	12	21
Potter Town	1,436	1,393	27	2	3	11	15
Rushville Village-part	400	400	--	--	--	--	3
Starkey Town	2,868	2,837	23	1	--	7	30
Dundee Village	1,556	1,530	18	1	--	7	19
Torrey Town	1,363	1,357	--	2	3	1	3
Dresden Village	378	376	--	1	1	--	--

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the white, black, and "other" races categories. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. THE LABOR MARKET

Introduction

The labor market consists of two components (1) the supply of labor; and (2) the demand for labor or workers. The supply of workers is commonly known as the labor force; that is people currently employed plus people actively seeking employment (the unemployed). The demand for workers is the sum of people currently employed plus current job openings. Although the labor market consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as plumbers, farmers, doctors, and other small business people who may work independently. The labor force includes people 16 years old and older who are ready, willing, and able to work and excludes all retired people, nonworking students, people performing work without pay such as household and other services, people who have given up job hunting--the discouraged workers, and people confined in institutions such as prisons and hospitals.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is a mathematical expression used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population. This ratio is the labor force divided by the population. For example, if the labor force is 5,800 and the population is 10,000, then the LFPR equals 5,800 divided by 10,000 or 58 percent.

The size and character of the labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. Some of these determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change residences. Labor market areas (LMAs) are a function of the proximity of people to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation, and income.

Yates County is an example of a small labor market area. Table 8 presents commuting patterns of Yates County residents and of persons who work in the county and reside outside the county. Slightly more than 70 percent of Yates County's residents who work, work in the county. More than one-half (55.3 percent) of residents who commute outside Yates County work in the county of Ontario.

Table 8. 1980 COMMUTATION PATTERNS
YATES COUNTY

Residents at work	8,556
Work in county	6,095
Work outside county	2,461
New York State	2,410
Chemung	39
Monroe	320
Rochester City	201
Ontario	1,361
Canandaigua City	421
Geneva City (part)	544
Schuyler	132
Seneca	179
Steuben	227
Corning City	67
Wayne	33
Other	119
Elsewhere	51
Persons working in county	6,978
Live in county	6,095
Live outside county	883
New York State	856
Allegany	23
Ontario	323
Schuyler	190
Seneca	39
Steuben	234
Other	47
Elsewhere	27
Net outcommutation	1,578

The Labor Force

From 1974 to 1983, the composition of Yates County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of females rose 8.4 percentage points to 46.6 percent from 1970 to 1980, while the rate for males fell 5.1 percentage points to 73.0 percent. Table 9 illustrates labor force participation rates by sex and the percentage point changes from 1970 and 1980.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
YATES COUNTY
1970 and 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
Total	55.9	58.8	2.9
Male	78.1	73.0	-5.1
Female	38.2	46.6	8.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1970 and 1980 Census of Population.

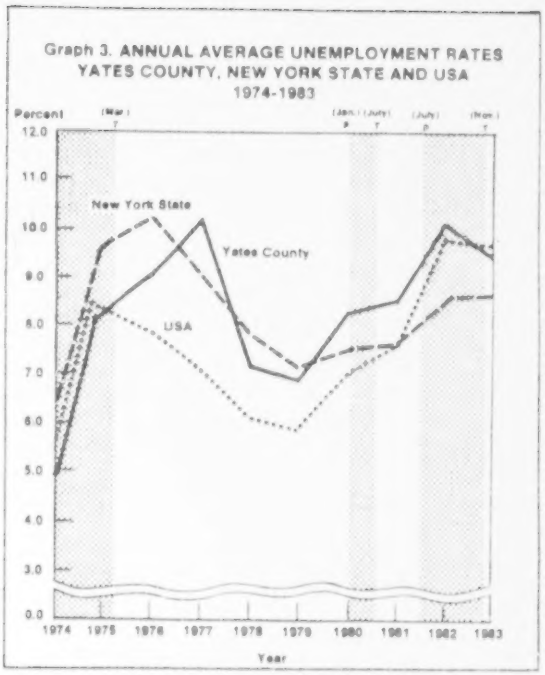
The resident labor force of Yates County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (persons 16 years of age and older) and a greater participation in the job market. From 1974 to 1983, Yates County's civilian labor force was up 2.4 percent, an annual average growth rate of 0.2 percent compared with average rates of 0.7 percent for New York State and 2.1 percent for the nation over the 10 year period. The county's labor force expanded from 1974 through 1976, contracted from 1977 through 1982, and rose in 1983. Table 10 shows annual averages for the labor force, unemployment, and the unemployment rate from 1974 to 1983.

Table 10. LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
YATES COUNTY
1974-1983

Year	Labor force	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
1974	8,200	400	4.9
1975	8,700	700	8.2
1976	9,200	800	9.0
1977	8,900	900	10.2
1978	8,700	600	7.2
1979	8,700	600	6.8
1980	8,600	700	8.3
1981	8,500	700	8.5
1982	8,100	800	10.0
1983	8,400	800	9.7

Growth in Yates County's labor force from 1974 to 1983 was attributable to two factors: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population; and 2) a surge in the female labor force participation rate.

Yates County's unemployment rate has generally been higher than both the state and nation since mid-1976, Graph 3 shows the trends in the rates were in the same direction for all three areas. The county began the period at a low point (less than 5 percent unemployed), then rose to over 10 percent following the national recession of 1973-1975. The rate dropped to about 7 percent and again rose to over 10 percent during the 1981-82 recession.



NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average jobless rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are shown in Graph 4 for Yates County, New York State, and the United States. Generally, the rate rises from October through February as layoffs occur at seasonal employers in construction, retail trade, recreational services, agriculture, and food processing. Historically, the unemployment rate falls from March through August with a jump in June when schools close for the summer and students enter the labor force.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Yates County

A local economy, such as that of Yates County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important to the local area than to the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

Table 11 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Yates County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1981-1983). Yates County specialized in transportation (trucking) and government services.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industry	Yates County	New York State	United States
Total nonagricultural employment	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	17.0	18.7	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	83.0	81.3	78.8
Construction	2.1	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	12.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	19.2	20.3	22.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	9.2	6.0
Services	23.4	25.2	22.4
Government	23.4	17.8	17.6

The major employers in Yates County were:

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital	health services
Penn Yan Express	transportation
Western Counties Telephone Corporation	communication
Keuka College	education
New York State Electric and Gas Corporation	utilities
Seneca Food Corporation	food processing
Coach and Equipment Sales Corporation	transportation equipment
Ferro Corporation	cleaning and polishing materials
Penn Yan Boats	transportation equipment
General Mills	mattresses and bedsprings

IV. INCOME

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are useful in assessing the economic activity of a given area. This section presents a number of personal income statistics related to Yates County.

Total personal income is income received by residents from all sources. These sources include net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Table 12 presents personal income of Yates County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 12. PERSONAL INCOME OF YATES COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$112.3	$184.2	$71.9	64.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	71.1	111.7	40.6	57.1	63.3	60.7
Property income	18.5	36.0	17.5	94.6	16.5	19.5
Transfer payments	22.7	36.5	13.8	60.8	20.2	19.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Total personal income in Yates County rose 64.0 percent over the 5-year period, compared with a 61.5 percent rise statewide. Over half (+54.5 percent) of the jump in personal income was attributed to increases in labor and proprietors' income. Property income nearly doubled (+94.6 percent) from 1976 to 1981, increasing at a much faster rate than transfer payments or labor and proprietors' income.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 60.7 percent of the total personal income of Yates County residents. Transfer payments (19.8 percent) and property income (19.5 percent) accounted for almost equal shares of total personal income. Statewide, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.5 percent of total personal income--a larger portion than that recorded in Yates County.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Graph 5 illustrates the proportion of Yates County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industrial division in 1981. Manufacturing and transportation, communication, and public utilities accounted for over one-third (36.0 percent) of labor and proprietors' income in Yates County.

Income derived from agriculture and transportation, communication, and public utilities accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. Services and finance, insurance, and real estate provided a much lower percentage share in the county than statewide.

Graph 5. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY YATES COUNTY 1981 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Table 13 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Yates County with that earned in the state for each industry division.

Table 13. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN YATES COUNTY AND IN NEW YORK STATE
1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Yates County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	$87.9	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	13.0	14.8	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	16.0	18.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	1/	1/	276.9	0.2
Construction	3.3	3.8	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	13.1	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.9	2.2	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	15.6	17.8	12,609.7	8.6
Services	13.0	14.8	33,401.2	22.8
Other	1/	1/	393.5	0.3
Government	13.1	14.9	22,526.5	15.4

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosure.

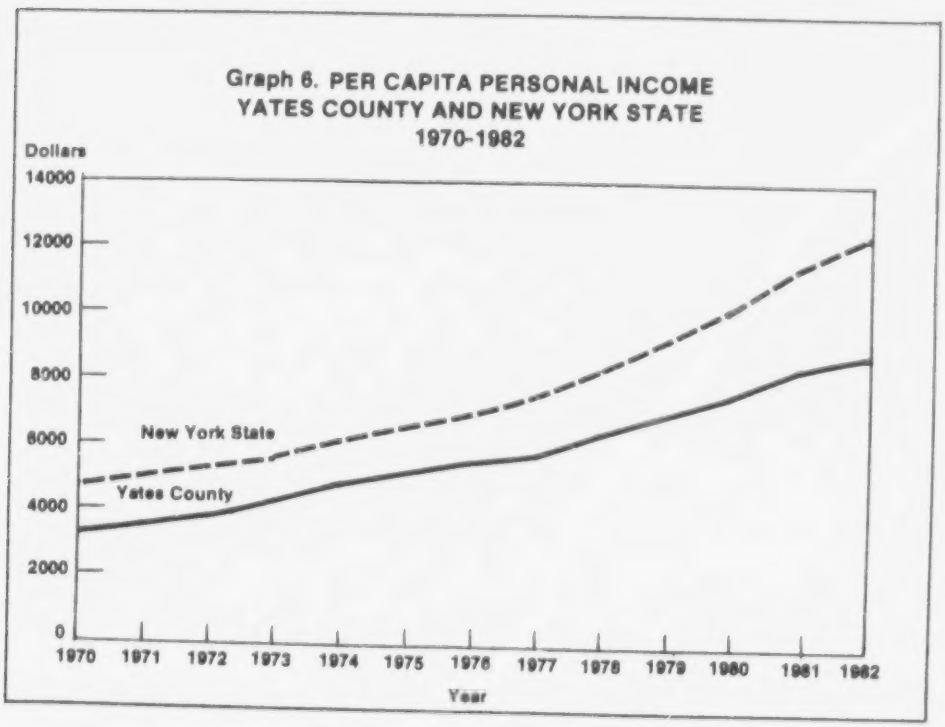
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $16.0 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Yates County and was paid to Yates County residents as well as residents of other areas.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Yates County's labor and proprietors' income was $184.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 12) and $87.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 13). This difference can be attributed to income paid to workers who work outside Yates County but reside inside the county boundaries. In 1980, net outcommutation to work outside of Yates County totaled 1,578 persons. Most of the workers living in Yates County but working outside the county, commuted to work to Ontario or Monroe counties.

Per Capita Income

Income per capita in Yates County was $8,690 in 1982--a rank of 41 among the 62 counties in New York State. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 6 presents per capita personal income growth in Yates County and the state for the period 1970-1982. Over the period, per capita income in Yates County rose 155.9 percent compared with a 163.9 percent increase for the state.



Weekly Wages

Table 14 presents average weekly wages paid by Yates County employers for all employees that were covered by unemployment insurance from 1980-1983. Wage and salary income varied from one industry to another. In Yates County, weekly wages were highest for those workers in mining and transportation and public utilities industries. The lowest weekly wages were collected by workers in retail trade. The large number of part-time workers and minimum wage starting salaries caused the low weekly wage in retail trade. Agriculture and services were the next lowest paying industries.

Table 14. AVERACE WEEKLY WAGE OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, YATES COUNTY 1980-1983

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	155	154	175	172
Mining	389	427	518	487
Construction	210	232	238	232
Manufacturing-durable goods	248	250	263	273
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	289	306	331	371
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	350	402	404	411
Wholesale trade	222	226	246	254
Retail trade	152	160	166	169
Finance, insurance, and real estate	199	219	228	256
Services	174	181	193	204
Government	219	240	270	275

Census Income Data

Median Income. Median family income in Yates County, as measured by the 1980 Census, was $16,394 in 1979. This income level ranked Yates County 48th of the state's 62 counties. As shown in Table 15, median family income in Yates County was significantly less (-18.8 percent) than the statewide median of $20,180.

For individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979, the median income for males ($14,565) was substantially higher than that for females ($8,516) in Yates County. Compared to statewide levels, males in Yates County earned 18 percent less than their counterparts throughout the state, while females earned 25 percent less.

Table 15. MEDIAN INCOME
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race and Sex	Yates County	New York State
Family		
All races	$16,394	$20,180
Black	9,896	13,026
Individuals		
Male	14,565	17,741
Female	8,516	11,413

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 581 families in Yates County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those families as well as those not in families) was 2,994. Families below the poverty level accounted for 10.3 percent of all families in the county and individuals below the poverty level accounted for 14.4 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined.1/ As shown in Table 16, the percentage of families below poverty in Yates County was below the statewide average, while the percentage of persons below poverty was slightly higher in Yates County than in the state.

The incidence of poverty for minority families in Yates County was not much different than for all races in the county. However, the incidence of poverty among individual minorities was more than double that of the total population for the county. The count of persons showed that 30.7 percent of all black individuals and 33.2 percent of all Hispanic individuals received income below the poverty level. The incidence of poverty for minority individuals was very close to the statewide average for each minority group.

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age.

Table 16. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY RACE, YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Yates County	581	4	7
	Percent of all families		
Yates County	10.3	14.8	13.7
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
Persons Below Poverty			
Yates County	2,994	27	61
	Percent of all persons		
Yates County	14.4	30.7	33.2
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 2,994 persons in Yates County below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Youth under age 16 comprised 35.7 percent of persons below poverty but only 24.1 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 31.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than their 39.0 percent share of county population (See Table 17.).

The proportion of blacks and Hispanics under age 16 below poverty was greater than for all races in the county. Close to 50 percent of the blacks and Hispanics below poverty were under age 16. The share of blacks and Hispanics (4.9 percent) age 16-21 below poverty was much smaller than for all races in the county where 10.8 percent of the persons below poverty were between age 16 and 21.

Table 17. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY, BY RACE
YATES COUNTY
1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All races	
Total (number)	2,994	21,459
	(percent distribution)	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	35.7	24.1
16-21	10.8	11.9
22-54	31.5	39.0
55 and over	21.9	25.0
	Black	
Total (number)	27	116
	(percent distribution)	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	48.1	16.3
16-21	-	29.2
22-54	44.4	28.5
55 and over	7.4	25.9
	Hispanic	
Total (number)	61	196
	(percent distribution)	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	50.8	44.3
16-21	4.9	15.3
22-54	39.3	36.1
55 and over	4.9	4.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Households in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Yates County, there were 375 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 64 percent of the 581 families below poverty. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Yates County than in the state as a whole where 37 percent of the poverty families had a householder who worked in 1979. (See Table 18).

In 31 percent of the families with income below the poverty level in Yates County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. Of these female householders, 67 percent worked in 1979. In the state, 57 percent of poverty families had a female householder.

Table 18. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Poverty characteristics	Yates County			New York State		
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty	581	4	7			
Householder worked in 1979	375	2	2			
Percent of families below poverty	64.5	50.0	28.6	36.8	31.1	24.5
Female householder, no husband present	179	-	-			
Percent of families below poverty	30.8	-	-	56.6	73.8	67.4
With related children under 18	173	-	-			
Worked in 1979	120	-	-			
Percent of female householders, no husband present	67.0	-	-	25.0	25.8	13.4

NOTE: Data for families with income below the poverty level is based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Income Guidelines. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR THE WAYNE, SENECA, ONTARIO, YATES SDA
1984

Income level	Family size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income levels								
70 Percent LLSIL	$4,980	$7,030	$9,640	$11,900	$14,050	$16,430	$18,810	$21,190

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than eight members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.
To compute LLSIL's for families with more than eight persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of eight for each additional person.

V. SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and scope. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During 1982, an average of 479 Yates County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged $96.07 per recipient compared with $144.02 per recipient for New York State. Data for the first nine months of 1983 shows that the number of recipients increased by 167 per month (36.1 percent) over the comparable period in 1982.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments during 1982, an average of 90.8 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 8.2 percent received Home Relief, and 1.0 percent collected under the Emergency Assistance to Families Program. Table 20 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Yates County during 1982 and 1983.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
YATES COUNTY, JANUARY 1982-SEPTEMBER 1983

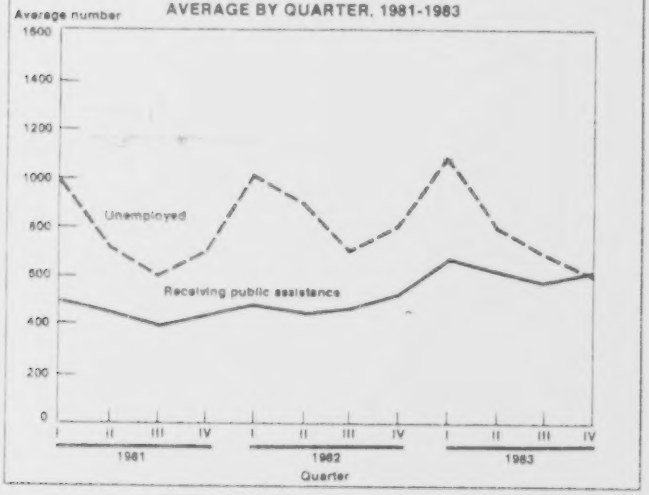
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
1982					
January	463	423	37	3	0
February	461	419	32	10	0
March	475	431	44	0	0
April	487	441	42	4	0
May	453	412	33	8	0
June	422	389	33	0	0
July	452	415	37	0	0
August	469	432	37	0	0
September	485	446	38	1	0
October	490	437	43	10	0
November	495	451	42	2	0
December	592	518	55	19	0
12-month average	479	435	39	5	0
1983					
January	612	544	63	5	0
February	697	598	65	34	0
March	732	645	77	10	0
April	684	621	63	0	0
May	619	556	58	5	0
June	571	521	50	0	0
July	577	527	49	1	0
August	587	533	54	0	0
September	592	522	66	4	0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Yates County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Graph 7.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
YATES COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



Some of those receiving public assistance benefits are unemployed workers, however, the majority of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered to be in the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

In Yates County, it is difficult to discern a similarity in trends between those receiving public assistance and the unemployed. A look at Graph 8 seems to indicate that except for the third quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983, the direction (increasing or decreasing) of both unemployment and public assistance recipients are similar. However, preliminary reports indicate that public assistance recipients climbed steadily through April 1984. Therefore, it is difficult to draw a relationship equating increases in unemployment to increases in public assistance recipients or to conclude that the underlying economic conditions that cause unemployment also cause the social services workload to increase.

Public Assistance Income

According to the 1980 Census, 566 households 1/ in Yates County received public assistance income in 1979.2/ These households accounted for 7.2 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,028. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments.

In 1979, of the 566 Yates County households receiving public assistance income, 327 were families.3/ These families accounted for 5.8 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

There were 136 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Yates County. These families accounted for only 23 percent of the 581 families below poverty in the county. The remaining 77 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less than in the state where 44 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Households and families	Yates County	New York State
Households with public assistance income	566	
Percent of households	7.2	10.0
Mean public assistance income	$2,028	$3,196
Family households	327	
Percent of all families	5.8	10.1
Families with total family income below poverty level	581	
With public assistance income	136	
Percent of families below poverty	23.4	43.9
Without public assistance income	445	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

VI. EDUCATION

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and private schools in Yates County numbered 3,617 during the 1982-1983 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.0 percent of the total and grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.0 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.9 percent in grades 7-12.

Public schools accounted for 91.6 percent of total school enrollments in Yates County compared with 82.6 percent for the state. Students were more likely to attend nonpublic schools at the elementary level than at the secondary level. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 22 below.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
YATES COUNTY
1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	3,617	1,845	1,772
Public	3,313	1,643	1,670
Nonpublic	304	202	102

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, the State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

There were fewer students enrolled in both the state and Yates County during the 1982-83 school year than in the preceeding school year. The decline in enrollment was slightly greater in Yates County than in the state. In Yates County, the rate of decline in private schools was greater than in public schools. Table 23 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Yates County during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
1981-82 TO 1982-83
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12		Percent change
	1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,347,079	3,275,873	-2.1
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Yates County	3,755	3,617	-3.7
Public	3,435	3,313	-3.6
Nonpublic	320	304	-5.0

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York, New York State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Graph 8.

PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
YATES COUNTY
1982-1983 TO 1992-1993

Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93

Projected public school enrollments made by the state Department of Education through the 1992-93 school year are shown on Graph 8. In Yates County, enrollments at public schools are projected to decline steadily through the 1988-89 school year--falling 9.9 percent from 3,313 to 2,984 students over the period. Beginning in 1989-90, a turnaround is anticipated with enrollments rising an average of 1.0 percent a year through 1992-93.

Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 279 students graduating from Yates County high schools in 1983. Over half (51.2 percent) planned to continue their education compared to a statewide total of 71.8 percent. Almost 2 of every 5 graduates (38.0 percent) planned to go to work, more than double the statewide level of 18.7 percent. The military was the immediate intention of 8.6 percent of the Yates County graduates. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Yates County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1983.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.6	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Yates County	279	18.6	29.7	2.9	38.0	8.6	2.2
Public	272	18.4	30.5	3.0	37.5	8.5	2.2
Nonpublic	7	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	14.3	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The number of high school graduates in Yates County is projected to decline by 42.6 percent from 270 in 1982-83 to 155 in 1992-93. Graph 9 indicates that the trend is for a steady decline, countered only by small increases in 1985-86, and 1986-87.

Graph 9.
PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
YATES COUNTY
1982-1983 TO 1992-1993

Race and Ethnic Group

During the 1982-83 school year, 98.3 percent of the student population was white. The remaining 1.7 percent were distributed as follows: 0.8 percent black, 0.4 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. Table 25 presents the distribution of students by race and ethnic group in each public school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
YATES COUNTY
1982-83

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.8	0.4	0.4	98.3
Dundee	0.6	1.0	-	98.5
Penn Yan	0.9	0.2	0.6	98.3

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Yates County. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES Finger Lakes Occupational School R.D. #2 Stanley, New York 14561	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agricultural Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Food Distribution General Merchandising-Sales Other Distributive Education Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Food Services Institutional Support Services Business and Office Education Data Processing Stenographic-Secretarial Supervision-Business Administration Trade, Industrial, Service Education Air Conditioning Applicance Repair Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Carpentry Plumbing and Pipefitting Other Construction-Maintenance Custodial Services Drafting Electrical Occupations Electronics Machine Shop-Machine Tool Welding and Cutting Cosmetology

SOURCE: Directory of Occupational Education Programs in New York State; Prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Office of Occupational and Continuing Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table IA presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Yates County had at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) is a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table IA may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Table IA JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
YATES COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	451	101	4.5	80.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	44	2	22.0	50.0
Clerical and sales	78	8	9.8	50.0
Services	78	16	4.9	87.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	29	2	14.5	100.0
Processing	26	32	0.8	75.0
Machine trades	42	2	21.0	100.0
Benchwork	24	12	2.0	100.0
Structural work	76	10	7.6	80.0
Miscellaneous	65	17	3.8	76.5
Selected occupations				
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	14	1	14.0	100.0
Stenography, typing, and filing, n.e.c.	18	0	NA	NA
Bookkeepers	5	0	NA	NA
Cashiers and tellers	10	2	5.0	100.0
Computing and account-recording, n.e.c.	8	0	NA	NA
Information and reception clerks	5	0	NA	NA
Service				
Household and related	10	0	NA	NA
Waiters/waitresses	14	4	3.5	100.0
Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants	10	1	10.0	100.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	6	1	6.0	100.0
Porters and cleaners	5	0	NA	NA
Processing				
Food, tobacco, and related products	20	31	0.6	74.2
Machine Trades				
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics	14	0	NA	NA
Engineer and power transmission mechanics	7	1	7.0	100.0

Table IA (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Metal unit assemblers	5	0	NA	NA
Fabrication and repair of plastic products	5	9	0.6	100.0
Structural Work				
Transportation equipment body workers	5	0	NA	NA
Metal fabricating	6	0	NA	NA
Arc welders and cutters	5	0	NA	NA
Carpenters	13	1	13.0	100.0
Construction, n.e.c.	18	6	3.0	66.7
Structural work, n.e.c.	10	1	10.0	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	5	0	NA	NA
Truck drivers, heavy	15	0	NA	NA
Truck drivers, light	5	0	NA	NA
Packaging	11	9	1.2	66.7
Material handlers, n.e.c.	21	4	5.2	100.0

NA=For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
YATES COUNTY

1) Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	5,242
Rural	16,217
Families	5,592
Households	7,713

2) Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	3,988	1,940	2,048
Married	10,044	5,028	5,016
Separated	291	126	165
Widowed	1,588	267	1,321
Divorced	748	344	404

3) Housing units (all types) 10,762

Urban	5,127
Rural	5,635
Year-round housing units*	8,527
Occupied	7,713
Vacant	814
Seasonal/migratory units	2,235

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	1,924	1,171	753
2 persons	2,436	1,978	458
3 persons	1,178	949	229
4 persons	1,107	910	197
5 persons	611	506	105
6 persons	267	230	37
7 persons	120	96	24
8+ persons	70	55	15

*Median rooms in year-round units 6.0
**Median persons/unit - 2.29

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	130
10,000 - 14,999	256
15,000 - 19,999	447
20,000 - 24,999	489
25,000 - 29,999	466
30,000 - 34,999	442
35,000 - 39,999	320
40,000 - 49,999	429
50,000 - 79,999	532
80,000 - 99,999	73
100,000 - 149,999	55
150,000 - 199,999	8
200,000+	4
Median value	30,400

6) Race of householders

	Total	Owner	Renter
White	7,647	5,854	1,793
Black	37	25	12
Spanish origin	33	21	12

APPENDIX III
POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
YATES COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	1,574	1,396	699	697	-178	-11.3
Under 1 year	298	294	159	135	-4	-1.3
1 year	321	277	145	132	-44	-13.7
2 years	310	289	135	154	-21	-6.8
3	294	288	139	149	-6	-2.0
4	351	248	121	127	-103	-29.3
5 to 9 years	1,938	1,592	793	799	-346	-17.9
5	356	261	141	120	-95	-26.7
6	384	270	121	149	-114	-29.7
7	390	316	156	160	-74	-19.0
8	409	334	163	171	-75	-18.3
9	399	411	212	199	+12	+3.0
10 to 14 years	2,061	1,812	937	875	-249	-12.1
10	420	382	206	176	-38	-9.0
11	378	345	173	172	-33	-8.7
12	413	356	184	172	-57	-13.8
13	422	363	189	174	-59	-14.0
14	428	366	185	181	-62	-14.5
15 to 19 years	2,161	2,110	956	1,154	-51	-2.4
15	427	386	210	176	-41	-9.6
16	384	426	212	214	+42	+10.9
17	395	405	200	205	+10	+2.5
18	494	477	191	286	-17	-3.4
19	461	416	143	273	-45	-9.8
20 to 24 years	1,431	1,690	728	962	+259	+18.1
20	425	367	140	227	-58	-13.6
21	322	387	154	233	+65	+20.2
25-29	1,021	1,572	760	812	+551	+54.0
30-34	891	1,477	758	719	+586	+65.8
35-44	2,045	2,238	1,125	1,113	+193	+9.4
45-54	2,115	2,122	1,027	1,095	+7	+0.3
55-59	1,104	1,110	514	596	+96	+9.5
60-64	958	1,074	531	543	+116	+12.1
65-74	1,513	1,855	820	1,035	+342	+22.6
75-84	885	1,114	394	720	+229	+25.9
85+	224	297	92	205	+73	+32.6
16 and over	13,831	16,273	7,495	8,778	+2,442	+17.7
55 and over	4,594	5,450	2,351	3,099	+856	+18.6
All ages	19,831	21,459	10,134	11,325	+1,628	+8.2
Median age	28.7	31.8	31.2	32.4		

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
YATES COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	422	411	2	0	2	7
5,000 to 7,499	403	401	0	0	0	0
7,500 to 9,999	579	567	12	0	0	0
10,000 to 14,999	1,122	1,093	10	0	0	16
15,000 to 19,999	1,041	1,026	3	0	0	12
20,000 to 24,999	818	811	0	0	0	7
25,000 to 39,999	957	948	0	0	0	9
40,000 to 74,999	274	274	0	0	0	0
75,000+	38	38	0	0	0	0
Mean	$18,809	$18,879	$10,322	0	$4,370	$17,014

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	14,743	1,266
55-64	1,959	225
65 and over	2,835	431
Race		
Total	17,785	2,994
White	17,577	2,877
Black	61	27
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	10
Hispanic	123	61

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of Persons
Below 75 percent	1,953
75 to 124 percent	2,182
125 to 149 percent	1,455
150 to 199 percent	3,117
Above 199 percent	12,073

4) Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	7,819	16,221
Earnings	7,057	13,670
Wage and salary		
Nonfarm self employment		
Farm self employment		
Interest, dividends, or net profit	3,646	2,606
Social Security	2,774	4,150
Public Assistance	566	2,027
Other	2,262	3,622

5) Families and Median Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Median income
No workers	834	9,003
1 worker	1,747	13,208
2 workers	2,343	18,732
3 or more workers	730	25,982

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
  Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  General merchandise
  Food
  Automobiles and service stations
  Apparel and accessories
  Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  Eating and drinking places
  Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

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